Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002

Michigan

(In thousands)

(In thousands)										
			Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1998 Annual average employ- ment ³	Total cases	Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
				Total⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days
All Industries including State and local government ⁶			234.9	126.9	58.5	108.0	210.1			
Private Industry ⁶			202.5	111.0	48.8	91.5	180.4			
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing ⁶			2.5	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.2			
Agricultural production ⁶ Agricultural services	01-02 07	 	0.8 1.7	0.4 0.8	0.2 0.6	0.4 0.9	0.7 1.5		 	
Mining ⁷			0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2			
Construction			13.1	6.7	5.1	6.4	12.8			
General building contractors Heavy construction, except building Special trade contractors	15 16 17	 	3.0 1.2 8.9	1.6 0.7 4.4	1.3 0.5 3.3	0.5	2.9 1.2 8.7	 	 	
Manufacturing			85.1	48.0	14.2	37.1	69.3			
Durable goods			68.1	37.4	10.5	30.7	54.9			
Lumber and wood products Furniture and fixtures Stone, clay, and glass products Primary metal industries Fabricated metal products Industrial machinery and equipment Electronic and other electric equipment Transportation equipment Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	24 25 32 33 34 35 36 37 39	 	1.9 4.2 1.8 4.6 13.3 10.7 2.8 27.7 0.4	1.2 2.7 1.0 2.5 7.1 4.8 1.4 16.0 0.2	0.8 0.6 0.5 1.2 2.4 1.7 0.7 2.4 0.1	1.5 0.8 2.1 6.2 5.9 1.5	1.6 4.3 11.3 10.1 2.4	 	 	
Nondurable goods			17.0	10.6	3.7	6.4	14.4			
Food and kindred products Apparel and other textile products Paper and allied products Printing and publishing Chemicals and allied products Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	20 23 26 27 28 30		3.6 1.3 1.4 1.9 1.6 6.8	0.8	0.5 0.2	0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8	1.4 1.7 1.2	 	 	
Transportation and public utilities ⁹			10.9	7.8	4.5	3.0	10.3			
Local and interurban passenger transit Trucking and warehousing Transportation by air Transportation services Communications Electric, gas, and sanitary services	41 42 45 47 48 49	 	1.1 3.3 2.8 0.7 1.0 1.8	0.4 0.7	1.6	0.8 0.5 0.3 0.3	3.0 2.7 0.7 0.9	 	 	
Wholesale and retail trade			45.3	23.7	11.9	21.6	43.4			
Wholesale trade			14.4	8.9	4.2	5.5	13.7			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Michigan

(ln	thousand	ls)
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(iii iiiousaiius)		1998 Annual average employ- ment ³	Ir	ijuries an	d Illnesse	es	Injuries			
Industry ¹	SIC code ²		Total cases	Lost wo case	,	Cases without lost work-	Total cases		vorkday ses With days away	Cases without lost work-
				Total	from work ⁵	days		Total	from work ⁵	days
Wholesale tradedurable goods	50		7.7	4.4	1.8	3.3	7.5			
Wholesale tradenondurable goods	51		6.7	4.5	2.4	2.2	6.2			
Retail trade			30.9	14.8	7.7	16.1	29.8			
Building materials and garden supplies General merchandise stores Food stores Automotive dealers and service stations Apparel and accessory stores Furniture and homefurnishings stores Eating and drinking places Miscellaneous retail	52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59	 	2.2 7.0 4.8 3.4 0.7 1.3 9.1 2.4	1.3 4.4 2.4 1.4 0.1 0.6 3.5 1.0	1.4 1.6 0.8 0.1 0.4 2.1	2.6 2.4 2.0 0.6	2.1 6.4 4.7 3.2 0.7 1.2 9.0 2.4	 	 	
Finance, insurance, and real estate			4.0	2.1	1.2	1.9	3.7			
Depository institutions Insurance carriers Real estate	60 63 65		0.7 0.7 2.0	0.3 0.4 1.2	0.2	0.3	0.6 0.6 1.8	 	 	
Services			41.4	21.4	11.1	20.0	38.6			
Hotels and other lodging places Personal services Business services Auto repair, services, and parking Miscellaneous repair services Motion pictures Amusement and recreation services Health services Educational services Social services	70 72 73 75 76 78 79 80 82 83	 	1.8 1.4 2.2 1.4 0.7 0.2 1.9 25.5 0.7 3.7	1.1	0.5 0.4 0.3 (10) 0.5 6.2 0.2	0.5 0.8 0.2 0.1 0.8 13.3	1.7 1.3 2.1 1.4 0.6 0.1 1.8 23.3 0.7 3.4	 	 	
State and local government			32.4	15.9	9.7	16.5	29.7			
State government			5.9	2.8	1.5	3.1	5.5			
Services			4.5	1.9	0.8	2.6	4.2			
Health services Educational services Social services	80 82 83		1.7 2.4 0.4				1.6 2.2 0.4	 	 	
Public administration			1.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2			
Justice, public order, and safety Administration of human resources Administration of economic programs	92 94 96		0.9 (¹⁰) 0.2	(¹⁰)	(¹⁰)	0.3 (¹⁰) 0.1	0.8 (¹⁰) 0.1	 	 	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2002 -- Continued

Michigan

(In thousands)

Industry ¹	SIC code ²	1998 Annual average employ- ment ³	Injuries and Illnesses				Injuries			
				Lost workday cases		Cases		Lost workday cases		Cases
			Total cases		With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days	Total cases	Total ⁴	With days away from work ⁵	without lost work- days
Local government			26.5	13.1	8.2	13.4	24.2			
Construction			0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8			
Services			12.7	5.4	3.4	7.3	12.2			
Educational services	82		10.4	4.1	2.7	6.3	10.1			
Public administration			11.9	6.8	4.2	5.2	10.5			
Executive, legislative, and general	91		11.3	6.3	3.8	5.0	9.9			

¹ Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effectiv

therefore estimates for these industries are not compar

Data for employers in railroad transportation are p

Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded fror coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect t n.e.c. = not elsewhere classified.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not

changes OSHA made to its recordkeeping requirements effective Janua 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable with e

-- Indicates data not available.

² Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987 Edition.

Days-away-from-work cases include those which result in days awafor other industries. work with or without job transfer or restriction.

⁴ Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department (

⁵ Data for Mining (Division B in the Standard Industrial Classification These data do not reflect the changes OSHA made to 1987 edition) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety airequirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estin Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in Oil and Ga: industries are not comparable with estimates for other i ⁸ Fewer than 50 cases. Extraction. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal minir provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S.

for other industries.

⁶ Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by th SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Departn Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independe Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in coope mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes participating State agencies.